THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 510. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

CANTON, CHINA, *March 5th*, 1860.

In the case of KING & CO. *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of KING & Co. of *Shanghai, Fuchau,* and *Canton, China,* will be held at this Consulate, on Monday, the 7th of May, 1860. at which time a second distribution of the Assets of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.
20my

SHIPPING.

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TA YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board, *or to*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at Shanghai and Foochowfoo, in China, under the Firm or Style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

WITH reference to the foregoing, the undersigned intimate that they will carry on business, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at Shanghai, under the Firm or Style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
By his Attorney F. H. GROVE.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
Shanghai, 21st March, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM CAMERON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
19my Shanghai, 21st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney,
W. MARSHALL.
19my Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent,* at this Port.

WILLIAM PATOW.
16ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.
2ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency,* at this Port.

W. J. ALT
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in China.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
5my Hongkong, 26th March, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will be carried on from this date under the style of JOHNSON & Co., *as at Shanghai.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES TURTON JOHNSON is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHNSON & Co.
19my *Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.*

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ju Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.
7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT and ROBERT MC KENZIE, of Bombay, in the East Indies, merchants under the style or firm of LEGGATT, MC KENZIE, & Co., is this day DISSOLVED, pursuant to notice given by CLEMENT DAVIDSON, LEGGATT under the Partnership Deed; and the Business will be continued and carried on from this date by the undersigned, under the style of LEGGATT & Co.—Dated Bombay, this Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.

CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorised to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.
19my *Bombay, 12th March, 1860.*

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOLDERS of Scrip in the above Office may find purchasers of same by applying to

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.
tf Shanghai, 24th April, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the *extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods* stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1½ ₱ %

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai. 1st March, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE Claret, Tls. 7 per doz.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Heral Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.

By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Plot of Ground, situated at the North East part of the Race Course, Registered at the British Consulate as Lot 223, and containing Five *mow.* Five *fun*—a portion of which, is laid out as Kitchen Garden,—the whole is surrounded by a substantial Brick Wall.

Apply to
C. THORNE.
5my Shanghai, 27th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Godown with 4½ *mow* of land attached, situated on the Soochow Creek, west of the Po-mun-Hong.

For particulars apply to.

HOWARD & Co.,
Brokers.
tf Shanghai, 11th April, 1860.

TO BE LET.

IN one or more lots to suit, from 60 to 70 *mow* of land, situated South of the Mariners Home on the Poutung side, having 900 feet River frontage. Apply to

HOWARD & Co.,
Brokers.
tf Shanghai, 10th April, 1860.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE New Dwelling House, with suitable Offices attached, on the *Hong que* side, situated next to the residence of H. E. the French Minister. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1860.

TO LET.

A LARGE dry and well ventilated Godown with plank flooring.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1860.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st May, 1860, the Dwelling House (with nine Rooms, and Servants' Offices) at the Northern extremity of Bridge Street.

Apply to
THOS VINCENT.
tf Woosung, 7th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man as Clerk who is well acquainted with routine business of the Office.

Apply to *T.*, at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 28th February, 1860.

WANTED

A Situation as Store or Godown-keeper, by a young man, a German, who understands English, French, Italian and Russian. He can give respectable references. Address *L C.*, at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES,* is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Ta-shing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

G. GÜNTHER,

SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
19my 20th April, 1860.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pungees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

BENSON & TOPPING.

Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA,
JAPAN.
E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING.
21jy

THOMAS KEPPELL,

Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. MEADOWS'S WORK ON THE CHINESE.

THE CHINESE and their REBELLIONS; with an Essay on Civilization. By THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS. One thick vol. 8vo., with Maps.

"The work of a learned, conscientious and observant person. It is the most curious book we have met with for a long time, and if it were not so cumbrous would be widely read for the information it contains. Mr. Meadows appears to have studied China more thoroughly and comprehensively than any of his predecessors. On the philosophy, the history, the institutions, and the manners of the Chinese people, he does not hesitate to challenge many of the received impressions; and on the strength of an experience of eleven years, enlightened, we may add, by an enquiring and original cast of mind, to lay claim to a fuller knowledge of his subject than any of his predecessors in the same field; and we are bound to add that his superior pretensions in this respect are fairly substantiated.......... We again add that Mr. Meadows has thoroughly studied the Chinese system, that he has told us more of its bearings than we ever heard before, and that he has largely corrected the errors of his predecessors."—*The Times.*

"In this book is a vast amount of valuable information concerning China, and the statements it contains bear on the face of them the stamp of truth. The author is an original thinker, and is not satisfied by simply amassing facts; but by classifying and comparing them, he has been enabled to suggest many new ideas. He has produced a work which, as an authority, is immeasurably superior to the pleasant fables of M. Huc, or the reckless improvising of a Gutzlaff. Information is sown broadcast through every page."—*Athenæum.*

"One of the most important works that have appeared this season. Mr. Meadows' views throughout the book are those of an accomplished scholar and a man of the world; and the vast amount of information concerning China, which he has acquired, renders his work a most valuable record of an epoch which must ever be considered the most interesting of Chinese history."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"Mr. Meadows seems to have betaken himself to the study of the singular people, among whom his lot was cast, with most praiseworthy energy and thoroughness. He was sent on several missions and enterprises, and appears to have conversed largely as well as read diligently. He may therefore be considered to have had unusual opportunities for the task he has undertaken."—*Economist.*

"Mr. Meadows has published a work in many ways worthy an attentive perusal. He knows more about China, perhaps, than any other English writer; and is able, on some not unimportant points, to correct the statements of M. Huc. We think his concluding remarks on the political prospects of China deserve especial consideration."—*Westminster Review.*

"The book of Mr. Meadows is the production of a highly educated gentleman, and in a royal octavo of 655 pages he gives much interesting information. His succinct account of the political administration of China is decidedly the best that has yet been given."—*The Quarterly Review.*

"In the form of a well-written narrative entirely without dullness, this book is a complete encyclopedia of Chinese affairs, as they now stand, seen from the point of view of a man who is both thoughtful and experienced."—*Examiner.*

"This instructive volume conveys with clearness and accuracy the true character of the social and political institutions of China, and the customs and manners of the Chinese; it affords a complete compendium of the Chinese Empire."—*Observer.*

"Invaluable for reference on all matters pertaining to the social, political, and religious condition of China."—*Literary Gazette.*

LONDON: SMITH, ELDER & Co.,
65, CORNHILL,
and NORTH-CHINA HERALD Office,
Shanghai.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 15th May, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 14th and 15th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, 7th May*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 12th May*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 30th April, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS KAHN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REISS & Co.
26my China, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their Firm at Foochow.

Mr. EDWIN HENRY HOW is authorized to sign their name by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
2jn Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST Claret,....	*a* 5 Tls. per doz.		
Dinner do.	*a* 7 & 9	,,	,,
Hock,...............	*a* 8	,,	,,
Pale & Golden Sherry,	*a* 7	,,	,,
Madeira,..............	*a* 7	,,	,,
Port, ...	*a* 7 & 10	,,	,,
Brandy, ...	*a* 5 & 8	,,	,,

All in 1 doz. Cases.

GEORGE THORBURN & Co.
2ju Shanghai, 4th May, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED *ex* OVERLAND.

AN Invoice of FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES from *M. Gaus.*

Also,

An Assortment of Kid Gloves.

H. FOGG & Co.
o Shanghai, 3d May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Race Horse, The "Muff" and Nina warranted sound.

The Muff, a certain Winner with an accomplished Jockey "up."

Also,

A "Brake" and harness never used, from Paris and will carry eight in the semicircle seat behind the box.

Apply to
Messrs. LANE & CRAWFORD,
Hongkong.
26my 12th April, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to recopper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

THE North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WATORR, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Mar. 10	Singapore, ...	Apr. 15
Bombay, ...	Apr. 1	Hongkong, ...	Apr. 25
Calcutta, ...	—	New York......	Feb. 12
Galle, ...	Apr. 6		

MAIL of 26th March due in Hongkong on 8th inst., and here on 15th inst, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 14th May per *Carthage* last year.

Latest dates in England from China.—
From Hongkong...Jan. 15 } Mail received *vid*
,, Shanghai ...Jan. 9 } Marseilles, Feb.28

BIRTH.

On the 24th February, at Stangrove, Edenbridge, Kent, the Wife of A. BOWMAN, Esq., of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 4th May 1860					*Ending 4th May 1859.*			
28.—	*Max*	61	*Min*	56........	*Max.*	70	*Min.*	55
29.—	,,	66	,,	59........	,,	70	,,	51
30.—	,,	62	,,	55	,,	70	,,	51
May.								
1.—	,,	66	,,	53........	,,	[illegible]	,,	53
2.—	,,	67	,,	63........	,,	71	,,	50
3.—	,,	71	,,	50........	,,	67	,,	53
4.—	,,	51	,,	45........	,,	72	,,	58

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,................No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Apr.	New. Tls.	Old. Tls.	New. Tls.	Old. Tls.
28,	..445 —	..448 —	..nom'l. —	..580 —
30,	..447 —	..447 —	..580 —	..580 —
May.				
1.	..445 —	..— —	..— —	..590 —
2.	..450 —	..— —	..575 —	..590 —
3.	..450 —	..— —	..580 —	..590 —
4.	..455 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, from Hongkong, Lieut. W. Craven, Messrs. Dow, King, B. Colleoni, E. Cardinali, T. R. Monroe, and Johnson. Per *Yang-tsze*, from Japan, Messrs. J. Dent, E. Webb, J. T. Elliot, R. Ashton, E. Clarke, R H. Dana, and Dr. Lindau.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Mon. Sagnier, Commissaire de la Marine, Capte. Comment des Reis, H. I. M. N., Messrs. W. H. Forbes, A. W. Frye, and Capt. Cunningham.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Singapore*, 22d April, for Hongkong,—Paymaster Hunt, Lieut. Franklin, Messrs. Piper, and Purdie; for Shanghai,—Messrs. J. Dow and C. J. King.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

March 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, and Mr. A. Walkinshaw.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Man, Messrs. Cowdery, G. Gray, and J. S. Coyush.

April 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Wm. Chapman, Geo. Moul, and Dr. & Mrs. Chaldecott; Messrs. J. Bedwill, Ensigns Jarvis and Macefield, and Staff Surgeon Rennie.

April 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. D. O. Vail, and E. H. Lavers.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Harrison.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, 4th May.—Per *Shanghai*,—Ships in Chusan Harbour, April 2d, 1860.

H. M. S.—Impérieuse, Pearl, Scout, Roebuck. Gun-boats,—Slaney (70), Kestrel (73), Drake (76), and Opossum (83). Transports,—Walmer Castle, Tasmania, Mars, Octavia, Gamecock, (Am.), and Cressy.

H. I. M. S.—Du Chayla, Alarme, Dragonne, and Saigon.

THE *Maryland* left the following vessels in port:—Groningen, Dutch man-of-war, for Kanagawa, (repairing); Acastus, (Br. ship), loading for London; Veloz, (Br. ship), for Shanghai; C. L. Bevan, (Am. bq.), for Hongkong; Emma, (Br. bg.), for Shanghai; Vesper, (Am. whaler); and 2 Japanese Steamers.

THE next mail from Europe, 26th March, is due by the P. & O. Company's Time Table at Hongkong on the 8th inst., and here on the 15th. Last year it was received in Shanghai on the 14th May per Steamer *Carthage*.

THE next outward mail is advertized to be dispatched on the morning of Tuesday the 15th inst. The post office packets will therefore be closed on the 14th.

THE P. & O Company's Steamer *Formosa* brought the mail up this time, as the private steamers *Yang-tsze* and *Chery Chase* were not available, the former being on a trip to Japan, the latter, having gone to Foochow on her way down, had not arrived in Hongkong.

The dates by this opportunity are from Bombay 1st, Galle 6th, Singapore 15th, and Hongkong 25th. The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 22d per *Singapore* being two days before due date, and here, rather unexpectedly, on the 29th ulto.,—

MONEY MARKET.—There was a good demand for money, but no prospect of pressure.

BULLION.—Per *Ripon*, from Southampton on 4th March, 1860,—

For Hongkong, ...	£ 7,094
For Shanghai, ...	£15,341

Consols, 94½ *a* 94¼ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent. In the market 3¾ *a* 4 per cent.

Bar Silver, 62½*d.* per oz. Standard. Ditto Containing 5 grs. gold 62¾*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62⅝*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £15,220,193.

Tea—Market inactive. Congou, Ordinary to but Middling. 1*s.* 4*d.* *a* 1*s.* 5¼*d.*

Silk—Quiet but prices fairly supported. Tsatlee, 20*s.* 6*d.* *a* 26*s.*; Taysaams, 18*s.* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*; Thrown, 19*s.* *a* 23*s.* 6*d.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai,—At London, Mar. 1st. *Tung Yu*; 3d, *Eastfield*. At Liverpool, Mar. 5th, *Egeus*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai.—From Liverpool, Mar. 1st, *Kit Carson*, and *Carrington*; 6th, *Memnon*; 7th, *William Mitchell*. From London, Mar. 8th, *Wagoola*. From Newcastle, Feb. 20th, *Canton*.

CARGO.—For Shanghai, per *Ballarat*, cleared Feb. 18.—additional.—Red wine, 350 gals.; white wine, 1,031 gals.; brandy, 428 gals; rum, 384 gals; British Spirits, 130 gals; maccaroni, &c., 1 cwt.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London, *Anglo-Saxon, Thor, Assyrian, Wynand, Ocean Maid*, and *Excelsior*. At Liverpool, *Ocean Gem, Charlotte Ian, Cambria, Queen of May, Mirage, Horizon, Elizabeth*, and *Wandering Jew*. At New York, *Swallow*

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai,—For London, Mar. 26th, *Maori*; Apr. 6th, *Kamehameha IV*. For New York, Apr. 6th, *Beaver*.

The following are among the scraps of news by the mail which we think are likely to prove interesting to our readers.

At the great Volunteers' dinner held at the St. James' Hall on the 7th March, Earl de Grey stated that the force was already estimated at 80,000 men, and that he had no doubt that before the end of the summer it would reach 100,000. This looks well, and as if there really were a probability of the movement proving itself worthy of England, and not becoming a mere laughing stock, or a nine days wonder.

The last phase of the St. George's in the East Riots is an extraordinary one even in this strange case. The Revd. B. King, the rector, and some others have been summoned before the Thames Police Court for assault, having seriously injured several people, in their attempt to defend the "Holy of Holies" from the attack of the "infuriated mob." Fines were inflicted by the sitting Magistrate upon the Rector and his Curate. It really seems monstrous that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, and that the "strong arm of the Law," so potent in most cases, is perfectly powerless in this. Surely Parliament might lend a hand in the matter. We have had ere now, Bills brought in to prevent, or abolish nuisances far less discreditable and injurious

The respective merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth cannon have been shortly touched upon in the House of Commons the principal point being, that the Armstrong gun requires a constant and large supply of water at hand, so that it may be washed out after each shot, Mr. Sidney Herbert has stated that nothing can be more satisfactory apparently than the result of the experiments with Whitworth's guns so far as regarded fouling; but also that Sir W. Armstrong had lately introduced a new lubricating charge which completely did away with the necessity that at first existed for having his guns sponged out after a certain number of discharges—and that the Government did not feel justified in stopping the manufacture of the Armstrong guns, which it was most important to have constructed without loss of time. Mr. S. Herbert added that he had invited Mr. Whitworth to send a gun or guns to Shoeburyness to be tested against Sir. W. Armstong's.

"As regards China, a serious expedi-"tion, combined with the forces of Great "Britain, will inflict on her the chastise-"ment of her perfidy." Such are the words used by the Emperor of the French in his speech on the opening of the Legislative Session of 1860; and they appear to foreshadow the course which the French are prepared to pursue for the settlement of the present "hitch" in Chinese affairs. We are glad to read them, as they give us hope that the policy to be adopted by the Allied Plenipotentiaries will be of that vigorous order which we have advocated as being the only true one.

Lord Elgin has been presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box—and in returning thanks for the honor conferred on him expresses his "firm conviction that the treaty which he had entered into with the Authorities of the Chinese Empire will be fulfilled at no distant period."

Admiral Hope has been raised to the local rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. We hope to hear shortly that he has received the Victoria Cross, to which, the personal bravery he evinced at the Peiho justly entitles him.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are, we believe, expected by the next mail.

A most substantial testimonial of esteem has been presented to Sir M. Seymour by the merchants and other inhabitants of Hongkong. It consists of about 40 pieces of plate of which the principal are a very handsome centre piece, two candelabra, two soup tureens, and a large waiter. The cost of the service was £2,000. Mr. Dent, Mr. T. A. Gibb and others made the formal presentation.

PEKING GAZETTES.—A few *Gazettes* have come in, dating from the 8th to the 21st March. Ordinarily those we receive are about three weeks old.

Kweiliang reports himself well again. He has been made a Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, an honorary appointment without duties, bestowed on aged or distinguished public servants. This has been conferred on Kweiliang and others in honor of the Emperor's 30th birthday.

The *Gazette* of the 11th March publishes a Memorial presented by the Censorate on behalf of one Tan Wei-tsing, a graduate of Lai-chau Fu in Shan Tung. In 1841, it states, when orders were issued to place the whole coast in a state of defence, the memorialist, being a dweller on the coast and full of patriotism, turned his attention to the question, and bethinking him that the strong point of the barbarians in war was their fire-arms, and that the tendency of fire is to ascend, he felt that while it is consequently dangerous to troops standing up, it could do no harm to troops ensconced in the ground. He therefore devised a system of trenches, (rifle pits?) from the cover afforded by which the troops could pour forth a fire without exposing themselves He presented his treatise with plans appended to the magistrate of Wei Hien, the district to which he belongs, but the adjustment of the barbarian affair prevented any trial being made of its suggestions. Since 1841 barbarian vessels have frequently appeared off Tien-tsing, but the memorialist has never been informed in time to enable him to come forward, and his work has accordingly laid on the shelf for some 20 years. "He had not the heart to destroy it, and yet he could not go on keeping it for ever." He has therefore presumed to introduce it upon the notice, &c., &c. The Censorate say that his idea is good, and the expense of carrying it out small, and they cover their responsibility in presenting it by citation of a Decree of 1822 in which the Emperor desired their court to present every paper submitted to them, no matter how much the reverse of deferential its language might be.

It is possible that the memorialist's comments on adherence to the war traditions of the empire may be other than complimentary. We have not his paper, but a Decree some weeks old directed that a person, no doubt the same, who had prepared a document of this sort, should be sent with it to Sangkolinsin.

REBELS.—On Saturday evening last, after our paper of that day was issued, there arrived very ill news from Cheh Kiang. Dr. Williams' map will shew that the above province is traversed by a river there named the Tsien-tang, which rises in Wu-yuen of Ngan Hwui and falls into Hang-chow Bay. The chief city of Kü-chau Fu situated on this river, was reported taken; also, to the west of it, the city of K'ai-hwa a district in the same *fu*. This was subsequently contradicted, but was again confirmed yesterday, with the additional news that the rebels had also possessed themselves of Kiang-shan city. They are said to be in great force in this country which it will be seen is on the eastern slopes of the hills separating Cheh Kiang from Kiang Si, from which last province they are pouring in. What makes the news important is, that the invading force is stated to be under the command of Shih Ta-k'ai, one of the most renowned leaders of the Tai-ping insurrection, by whom the entire province of Kiang Si was overrun some three years ago. The exhaustion of the province, or the activity of Tsang Kwoh-fan, a minister, native of Kiang Si, and appointed, while in mourning for a parent, war-commissioner against rebels, compelled Shih Ta-k'ai to try fresh ground, and it was understood, until lately, that he was overrunning Sz' Ch'uen, already disturbed by the Mi'au Tsz' who had crossed and harried Kwei Chau. There was a faint rumour a few months since of reviving trouble in Hu Nan, and this may now be set down as not improbably due to Shih Ta-k'ai or some of his lieutenants harking back to Kiang Si, either for the relief of Nanking, or to assist at the sack of Hangchow, or to promote the cause of the insurrection in general.

Our native correspondent sends us the following news regarding the movements of "the long-haired rebels:"—The district of Chu-jung in the department of Chiang-ning has been laid waste by the rebels. A forward movement made by the Imperialists has at length however scared them away from their work of robbery and spoliation. The face of the country, surveyed from a distance, resembles a vast desert, so completely have the rebels ravaged and destroyed its once large and flourishing towns and hamlets. Two towns in particular in the above-mentioned district are said to have incurred at the hands of "the long-haired" a terrible annihilation. On the first arrival of the rebel van those two towns (names not mentioned) offered a stout resistance to its advance. The rebels irritated by the losses they had sustained in their conflicts with those energetic but only half armed townsmen, determined to take a bloody revenge; and the better to prevent all possibility of escape for the doomed inhabitants they surrounded both towns with a double line of attack. Prostrated by the fatigues of incessant watch or conflict, the energy of the townsmen at last gave way, the rebels stormed, the towns were taken, and every human being within them was put to the sword. The towns were then burned to cinders.

The manner in which "the long-haired rebels" captured I-hing is reported to have been thus:—a strong detachment of rebels having disguised themselves as imperial soldiers, seized a great many junks, and sailed for I-hing. They were allowed to pass some of the military stations on their route without question, but at others they were detained and examined. When questioned by the imperialists, they averred that they were troops despatched by H. E. Chang for the protection of certain localities which they invariably indicated with great exactness. In this way they succeeded in reaching a place only a short distance from the district city of I-hing; but here all their arts of deception proved useless, as the officer in charge of the guard stationed at this point would on no account suffer them to pass his post. The rebels then threw off their disguises and opened a heavy fire of gingalls upon the place. Thereupon the officer in command sent off with all speed to I-hing for assistance. The commandant of the garrison of that city collected all the troops available and marched to the aid of his subaltern who was by this time hard pressed. On the I-hing force making its appearance the rebels landed from their vessels in large numbers and a pitched battle ensued in which the imperialists were worsted and driven back in confusion upon the city. When the news of this defeat reached I-hing the gates were opened that the imperial troops might enter, their assistance being necessary for the defense of the walls; but the rush made to gain the city was so headlong and tumultuous that the rebels had no difficulty in passing through the gates mixed up with the crowd of fugitive imperialists. The whole city was soon at the mercy of the rebels, and then commenced those deeds of cruelty and spoliation in which the "long-haired banditti are accustomed to indulge." Whenever the rebels capture a town or city they immediately proceed to burn down the houses of the inhabitants having first carried off all the valuables discoverable. But the approach of an imperialist force is always sufficient to strike fear into their hearts and it is affirmed that the rebels now often decamp on receiving intelligence that an imperialist force is advancing against them even although such force may be reported as still a long way off. [The statements made in the two last sentences are palpably false, for it is not probable that the rebels on capturing a city, eventually to become perhaps their base of operations, would commit the suicidal act of burning themselves out, nor is it in the least degree likely that they often have recourse to indiscriminate or systematic pillage depending, as they must do for their necessary supplies upon the good will, or at the very least upon the *indifference*, of the inhabitants of the conquered districts. If the rebels were really the cowards they are here represented to be and the imperialists the terrible troops which "strike terror into their enemies' hearts even at the distance of hundreds of li," if the former constantly indulged in the most revolting atrocities, and the latter invariably proved themselves the mild and beneficent protectors of the inhabitants of those districts which have suffered from the incursions of the rebels, as some would represent to be the case, the rebellion would, as a matter of necessity, quickly annihilate itself.]

"The long-haired rebels," it is added, are at present encamped in considerable force near Kau-tzu-chin in the department of Chin-kiang.

The Nanking rebels are expected soon to surrender the city. Circumvented on all sides and incessantly harassed by imperialist attacks, destitute of sufficient supplies and without the prospect of relief from without, it is affirmed that they cannot hold out much longer. Their object now is to cut their way though the imperialist lines and thus save themselves from merited destruction. [Whether is a government that forces its subjects to rebel or a rebel society that never would have existed but for bad government most deserving of destruction?]

Two gentlemen have just come back from a trip to Soo-chow. All quiet on the way. They went into several cities and towns on the road the same as usual, but were not permitted to go inside the city of Soo-chow, the gates being guarded by soldiers. The walls are said to be covered by encampments of troops, apparently in anticipation of a rebel approach. The rebels continue to hold Le-yang (near Chang-chow) which is surrounded by an imperial force.

Local.—An officer bearing a commission from Ho, Governor General of the two Kiang provinces, and Tseng, Lieut.-General commanding Imperial troops in the province of Che-kiang, has arrived at Shanghai. He is to raise a body-guard of 600 men for H. E. Ho Kuei-ching. The above-mentioned officer has just issued a proclamation requesting persons willing to enrol in the corps to attend at the temple of the Queen of Heaven outside the north gate, for the purpose of recording their names. The corps will receive liberal pay and allowance.

On the 29th H. I. M. S. *Forbin* arrived from the Gulf of Pecheli; reports are received by her that an extensive line of forts have been erected on the banks of the Peiho from its mouth upwards. On the same day the *Mitraille* came in from Chusan, and H. M. gun-boat *Woodcock* left for that island with the mails for the squadron, received per *Formosa*.

H. I. M. S. *Dordogne, Garonne, Interprenante* arrived on the 1st, and the *Avalanche* left on the 2d.

The *Forest Eagle* and the steamer *Azof*, both chartered by H. M. Government, left on the 3d for Japan, the former took a large portion of the Military Train who will be employed in the transport of horses to the rendezvous; the latter will keep up communication between the ports of Japan. The Sin Tuck-kee godown is being prepared for the reception of 200 of the Royal Marines now on board H. M. S. *Assistance*, the remainder will be transferred to the Troop-ship *Octavia*, hourly expected from Chusan. The *Assistance* will then proceed to Hongkong for more troops.

The Ships-of-war now in harbour and at Woosung are:—H. M. S. *Assistance, Firm*, and *Furious*. H. I. M S. *Dordogne, Forbin, Garonne, Gironde, Intreprenante, Mitraille, Renommée*, and Chartered Str. *Shanghai*.

In addition to the letters relative to the occupation of Chusan which we published last week, we have received the following:—

A Commission has been appointed consisting of Capt. Gritton, R.M.,L.I., Mr. P. J. Hughes of H. M.'s Consular Service, and M. de Méritens, Attaché to the French Legation, for the purpose of exercising, under the sanction of the Military Commanders, a general supervision over the government and administration of the island, but the Chinese Civil Magistrates have been permitted to retain their jurisdiction over the natives under the supervision of the Commission, and on the 27th April, Proclamations were issued to the people, of which the following are translations:—

TRANSLATION.

De Meritens, *Commissaire Français.*
Gritton, } *British Commissioners.*
Hughes, }

Hereby notify that an Allied Commission has been established in the Tsai-shin and Kwan-shing Temples, within the South City Gate to hear and redress any complaints that may be brought before them. The people, therefore, should repair to the Office of this Commission to make known their complaints, and they may rest assured that justice will be done them by the Allied Authorities.

Yamun of the Allied Commission,
27th April, 1860.

TRANSLATION.

Gritton, } *British Commissioners.*
Hughes, }
De Meritens, *Commissaire Français.*

In order to prevent disturbances arising from drunkenness, it is hereby notified that it is strictly forbidden to sell spirituous liquors to the Allied Troops in occupation of Chusan. Any one therefore infringing this rule will be summarily and severely punished. The liquors will be destroyed, and the shop in which they were exposed for sale closed.

Yamun of the Allied Commission,
27th April, 1860.

Ningpo.—We have received intelligence from this place stating that the steamer *Paoushun* has had an encounter with Pirates. It appears that the *Paoushun*, on her return from convoying some junks, espied the Pirate boat near the Storks, and gave chase. As she drew near, the Pirates, who had taken two supercargoes out of a junk, threw the poor wretches overboard, and the steamer lowered a boat to pick them up; whereupon the Pirates opened up so hot a fire that the *Paoushun* was obliged to return it in self-defence, and she eventually ran the boat down. All the pirates were either killed or drowned; the supercargoes also suffered the latter fate. We also learn that Lieut. Hallowes of H. M. Gun-boat *Bustard* has succeeded in capturing one of the murderers of Fergusson who was just going off to Chusan when he was taken. Great credit is due to Mr. Hallowes for the indefatigable manner in which he has followed up the search for these fellows. Some excitement seems to have prevailed among the people in the City in consequence of a placard which had been posted about stating that the Allied troops were about to take possesion of Chinhae and Ningpo.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

2nd May, 1860.

A Ngaou *versus* Robert Carr.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq.,
H. M. Consul.

Plaint.—My master is a Custom House Officer and he placed me on board a certain Ningpo boat to watch it. Last night the Defendant struck me and pushed me into my sampan, and would not allow me to remain on board.

The Defendant denied the charge.

William Hodder *being duly sworn states*:—I am employed as tide Surveyor of the Custom House. My business is to clear vessels and board the Ningpo boats. I boarded the *Ware*, they said they had ballast. I afterwards found cases and casks; and so put the Plaintiff on board to watch. Monday morning at half past seven, I put him on board. I went this morning to relieve him and he said that the Captain had been kicking him, and wanted to turn him out; it proved to be the Defendant and not the Captain.

Woo-a-ngaou, the Plaintiff *being duly warned states*:—At about 5 yesterday evening I was ordered by my master to go on board. As I was getting on board the boat, I was pushed back by Defendant who struck me with his foot and pushed me with his hand. He only did this once. I then said I came from the Custom House, and he allowed me to go on board. During the night or in the morning, my master relieved me. I was not struck during the night. I was put on board by a foreign boat, but no foreigner was in it. It belongs to the Custom House. I was not ill treated during the night. Defendant's kick on the breast did not inflict any wound. Defendant was on deck at the time the boat got alongside. He must have seen it coming up.

William Hodder, *re-examined*.—Plaintiff went on board the *Ware* in my boat; it has been on the river some time. It is a curiously built boat, not like a ships' boat.

Defendant.—I was engaged on deck getting out the mast when the Plaintiff came alongside. I believe he had been on board before, but I did not notice him as I was not then in charge. It was in joke that I pushed him back. As soon as he said that he belonged to the Custom House, I told him to come on board. I am always good friend with the Chinamen and never ill treat them.

The Consul remarked to the Defendant that even if he did not know the boat to belong to the Custom House, his act was wrong. By custom, anyone might mount the deck of a vessel in harbor to make enquiries, just as anyone might ring at a door on shore; and many people would object to being joked with in that way. If the Defendant repeated the offence, a severe penalty would be inflicted.

Judgment.

That Defendant pay a fine of $1 to the Queen.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

THE WEATHER.

April.—Snow in Shanghai on the 1st of April is an incident to be recorded; it was an inch thick on the ground and house tops until noon of the 2d. From that date the temperature rapidly rose until the 18th, when it reached 84 degrees of Farenheit and we had several sultry days, tempered by occasional thunder storms. Since then it has been variable. There were 13 rainy days in the month, gentle showers on some, heavy on others, nearly all occurring in the last half, the first being fine. The Thermometer ranged from 43 to 84 by day and 31 to 67 at night, the mean being 62, and 51 respectively.

Light winter clothing is still worn and fires are desirable on account of damp when coldness does not make them necessary. Musquitoes have paid their first visit, they will become more intimate by and by.

The consumption of ice has commenced; it was welcome on the few sultry days alluded to, but 'tis a pity to have opened the houses so early, as the privation will be greater if it be all expended before the summer is over, which is very likely. Last year the stock was exhausted early in September, it was then imported from Ningpo until the 18th when supplies from thence ceased.

The season is backward; the corn is not yet heavy in the ear, and there is much blight. The gardens do not exhibit their usual floral beauty at this season.

SHANGHAI RACES.

We are obliged to postpone until next week any lengthened account of our "Spring Meeting." In the meantime we give the results of the two days racing.

First Day.

The Woosung Plate.—Pillicoddy, 1; Pearl, 2; Felma, 3.

The Griffins Plate.—Young Hercules, 1; Mops and Brooms, 2; Costermonger, 3.

The Shanghai Cup.—Canrobert, 1; Cheerful, 2; Sydney, 3.

The Ladies Purse.—Pillicoddy, 1; Pearl, 2; Turiff, 3.

The Oriental Cup.—Shah, 1; Druid 2.

The Hopeful Cup.—Vanguard, 1; Cheerful, 2.

The Hack Cup.—Ee Pee, 1; Young Notorious, 2; Emilius, 3.

Second Day.

The Claret Cup.—Tariff, 1; Weddicomb, 2; Bob, 3.

The Alliance Cup.—Canrobert, 1; Shah, 2; Cheerful, 3.

The Chan See Cup.—Pillicoddy, 1; Felma, 2; Tasso, 3.

The Tsatlee Cup.—Spider, 1; Vanguard, 2; Cheerful, 3.

The Hack Stakes.—Hopping Joe, 1; Hackney, 2; Young Notorious, 3.

The Challenge Cup.—Pillicoddy, 1; Byculla, 2; Tariff, 3.

The *Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital was held on 23d ulto., at 4* P.M.

Present:—Revds. Dr. Bridgman, John Hobson, M.A., E. W. Syle, Wm. Muirhead, G. John, Wilson, H. Blodget, and W. H. Collins, Messrs. R. Reid, R. Hamilton, and A. Wylie, and Dr. Henderson.

R. Reid, Esq., was called to the chair. The Report of the Hospital for the last year was then read and the Treasurer's account presented.

It was proposed by Revd. John Hobson and seconded by Dr. Bridgman, "That the Treasurer's account, and Hospital expenses be passed, and the Report be printed for general circulation."

Proposed by Revd. W. Muirhead, and seconded by A. Wylie, Esq., "That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. Collins, for his services in the medical supervision of the hospital during the past sixteen months."

A letter from Dr. Henderson, of the London Missionary Society was then read offering to take charge of the hospital.

Proposed by Revd. E. W. Syle, and seconded by Dr. Bridgman, "That this Meeting learns with gratification the offer made by Dr. Henderson and its acceptance by the Committee."

Proposed by Revd G. John, and seconded by Revd. H. Blodget, "That the name of R. Hamilton, Esq., be added to the list of Trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure from Shanghai of A. A. Ranken, Esq., and those of the Revd. John Hobson, M.A., and Dr. Henderson to the committee for the ensuing year."

Proposed by Revd. E. W. Syle, and seconded by Revd. John Hobson, M.A., "That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is competent for the Committee to establish Branch Hospitals or Dispensaries, and that they be requested to assure Dr. Henderson of their readiness to sustain him to the fullest extent, in his efforts for that object."

ROBT. REID,
Chairman.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—An American, "who is ashamed of the Chinese text of the 29th Article of the New Treaty," having brought it under review, in your last issue, that of the 29th ult., and animadverted rather gravely on the gentlemen to whom the Chinese part of that treaty was intrusted, some of your readers may like to know how the matter stands in the *Chinese text* of the other new Treaties. Herewith I enclose the Chinese of two of the three, and hope next week to secure a copy of the other one, the French.

It will be remembered that the Russian Treaty was the first to be concluded and signed; the American, the second; the English, the third; and the French, the fourth and last. Of the authenticated copies of these four Treaties I have seen only that of the American, as made public by Mr. Ward the American Minister; I have good reason to believe, however, that the Chinese text, in both of the subjoined Articles, is quite correct.

In the absence of an English version of the Russian, a free paraphrastic one has been prepared, and the learned and careful reader will judge whether it be a *faithful* one or not.

Along with the Chinese of the English Treaty, I give the translation (or it may be the original English text) as it appears in Mr. Oliphant's New Work, and with it I give also a somewhat more literal one.

To each of these two Articles, the 8th in both the Russian and English Treaties, I will subjoin a few remarks, which may serve to show how the Chinese text stands, and how some of the principal words and phrases may be understood.

Chinese Version of
Lord Elgin's Treaty.

耶穌聖教暨天主教原係爲善之道待人如己自後凡有傳教習學者一體保護其安分無過中國官毫不得刻待禁阻

"The Christian Religion, as professed by Protestants and Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese Authorities; nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.' *See Mr. Oliphant's* vol. I.

While no Englishman need be ashamed of the Chinese text of this Article, yet a more literal translation, though not verbatim, will show some differences between it and the English version, as they stand above. The following is

A more Literal Translation.

"The Holy Religion of Jesus and the Religion of the Lord of Heaven in origin are the ways of well-doing, treating man as self. Hereafter all who propagate [these] religions with those who practice and learn [them], shall as one body have security and protection; and, keeping in their own spheres of duty, without transgression, the officers of the Middle Kingdom in the smallest degree shall not cruelly treat, prohibit or hinder [them.]"

According to this literal translation, two systems of religion are brought into view; the same well-doing is predicated of both; the same security and protection are claimed for both; but of the two, which is the *Christian Religion?* And, if there is but *one* Christian Religion, then which of these *two* is that one? The officers of the Middle Kindom are not at all to hinder or cruelly treat certain propagandists and neophytes; but are they Hottentots or Sandwich Islanders? Whoever they may be, celestials or barbarians, Christians or Pagans, security and protection are to be given to them....but from and by *whom?* The Chinese *text* says that the Chinese officers shall not cruelly treat certain beings, and that all propagandists and neophytes shall have protection; but it does not say *whence* that protection is to come.

Hypercriticism aside, this article is a clear and distinct *act of toleration*. The high contracting parties are *two* and only two; and, on a principle of action set forth in the New Testament, it is stipulated that full and free toleration shall be secured by the one to the other of these two, in both the propagation and the practice of our Holy Religion. No British Subject shall be cruelly treated or hindered; *every* British subject shall have security and protection.

Chinese Version of
Count Poutiatine's Treaty.

天主教原爲行善嗣後中國於安分傳教習教之人當一體矜恤保護不可欺侮凌虐亦不可於安分之人禁其傳習若俄國人有由通商處所各州縣傳教者領事官與內地沿邊地方官被照定額查驗執照果係良民卽行書押放行以便稽查

A free paraphrastic translation.

"The religion of the Lord of Heaven, in its origin and nature, was and is designed to inculcate well-doing. From and after the exchange of this Treaty, the Chinese government is bound and required, by it, to give to one and all, who, quietly keeping in their spheres of duty, propagate or practice this religion, its high esteem and consideration with ample security and protection; it shall not insult, abuse, injure, or oppress them; nor shall it prohibit the propagation and practice of this religion by any who do so quietly keeping in their own spheres of duty. If Russian propagandists of this religion, in any of the districts or departments of the empire open to foreign commerce, [wish to travel] from thence, then their consular officers conjointly with the local Chinese officers of the interior shall examine their passports, in numbers previously fixed; and if they are found to be good people, their passports shall be countersigned, and the propagandists allowed to proceed,—all which shall be done so that [in case of evil-doing] it may be detected.

Two or three things in this Article seem to be worthy of notice.

It is designed to be an *act of toleration*; and such it doubtless is; yet *Christianity* is not mentioned in it, unless it be in the terms Teen Choo Keaou, commonly and correctly translated, "Religion of the Lord of Heaven."

If I have correctly translated the Chinese text, and the copy before me be a correct one, then the Russian Missionary, though provided with a passport, is not at liberty to go beyond the precincts of the departments or districts which have ports or places opened for foreign commerce. It is possible a single word has been omitted in the article before me, the supplying of which would open the way for the Russian propagandist to "go into" all the departments and districts of the empire. But as the text stands above, I do not see that it will allow of such a construction. Is it indeed so?"

The words which I have paraphrased *high esteem and consideration with ample security and protection*, have elsewhere, in their passive form, been translated *pity and protection*, which rendering might be right did it suit the context and the case. This, I think, is does not do here. The words in the original are four, pronounced, according to Morrison's Dictionary, *king seuh paou hoo*: "to esteem" is one of the definitions he gives to the first word, *king*: "to feel affection for; to love;" are among the definitions he gives to the second, *viz.*, *seuh*. By turning to the Imperial Dictionary it will be seen that Morrison had good authority for these definitions; and I hardly think the Russian Government, or its plenipotentiary and interpreters, ever intended to stipulate for Chinese *pity*, even for its propagandists. Have they done so or have they not?

As to the extent of toleration, in the Russian and English treaties, as in the American, it is very possible the Chinese intended to make it universal, so as not to except a Sandwich Islander or even a Hottentot, a poor *black slave*.

A CHRISTIAN COSMOPOLITE.

Shanghai, 2d May, 1860.

(Saturday Review, February 25.)

LORD ELGIN AND SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

The recriminations which have passed between Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour form a disagreeable episode in an embarrassing transaction. There is no reason to accuse English functionaries of any exceptional propencity to quarrel when they are required to co-operate with one another; but the publicity of the Press and of Parliament has too often encouraged them to disregard the paramount duty of official reticence. Ambassadors and generals, generals and admirals, and, as in the present instance, admirals and ambassadors—influenced by different habits of thought, encumbered by special and peculiar obstacles in their respective efforts, and not unfrequently aiming at distinct and incompatible objects—have seldom succeeded in carrying out a joint undertaking without occasional jars and disagreements. The First Napoleon and his heir both learned by experience the difficulty of maintaining harmony even among co-ordinate military commanders. The Marshals of the First Empire always attributed to each other, and for the most part with considerable justice, the defeats and ill-fortune which attended the French arms in the absence of the Emperor. Their successors at Solferino followed up the precedent so faithfully that some of them are said to have been scarcely prevented from appealing to the ordeal of single combat. Fortunately for the honour of French military administration, Marmont could not explain in a letter to the *Times* that Soult ought to have been at Salamanca instead of in the South, nor could Soult obtain similar redress when Suchet stayed at Catalonia instead of hurrying to his assistance before the defeat of Toulouse. Notwithstanding the spirit of the age and the progress of the species, Marshal Niel and Marshal Canrobert are still restrained from moving the Senate or the Legislative Body for the production of papers on the Italian campaign. The compulsory silence which is thus imposed on the servants of the State might perhaps be found impracticable in a free country; but the discipline of office might be tightened by successive Governments, through the aid of a sound public opinion, with great advantage to the dignity as well as to the interests of the nation. The existing license, or anarchy, has never been more strikingly illustrated than by Mr Oliphant's recent announcement that, in consequence of Sir Michael Seymour's speech, he would have Lord Elgin's correspondence moved for in the House of Commons. It would seem that the decision whether certain official documents are to be published rests with the former secretary of an ex-Ambassador, instead of with the Minister or the Crown. Lord Elgin himself, with or without the consent of his colleagues, has since stated in the House of Lords the nature of the complaints which he had officially urged against Sir Michael Seymour. As the case stands at present, the Admiral seems to have mistaken his province in exercising his own judgment on a political question in opposition to the decision of the Plenipotentiary. His appeal to the approval of the Board of Admiralty is wholly beside a question which turns, not on his admitted professional ability, but on a conflict between members of different departments; yet, on the whole, Lord Elgin, if he is responsible for Mr. Oliphant's book, must be considered the aggressor. If the two highly respectable disputants study the life of the Duke of Wellington, they will learn how a strong mind, steadily fixed on the discharge of its duty, deals with the shortcomings of incapable superiors, and with the disappointments occasioned by the errors of subordinates. The faculty of silence, and the habitual conviction that what is incurable should be borne with, distinguished the first of modern Englishmen almost more conspicuously than his military genius. There is no general disposition to blame an able diplomatist or a gallant and skilful admiral, but when they begin to censure each other in public, both are fairly open to criticism.

It is a painful reflection that a large English force is about, in conjunction with a formidable French armament, to carry out in China a policy on which no two authorities seem to be agreed. The disaster of last autumn has rendered some active measure inevitable; but the English Government can scarcely be too cautious, or too ready to welcome any honourable occasion of peace. In this complicated quarrel there is the singular peculiarity that a decisive victory would be almost as mischievous as a second defeat. The highly artificial organization of the Chinese Government might perhaps be hopelessly deranged by a violent shock offered to its power and credit. It is impossible to manage that great and singular portion of the human race except by the machinery which they have provided for themselves. A conquest or treaty which involved the fall of the Imperial Government, would perhaps leave no authority standing with which it would be possible to deal. It is provoking that the bees so obstinately refuse access to their honey; but the state of affairs will not be improved by upsetting the hive

Some useful suggestions will be found in a little pamphlet attributed to an officer and diplomatist who has had peculiar oportunities of understanding the Chinese question; and there will be little difference of opinion as to the importance of his reference to the probable objects of the French expedition. "The partition of China," says the writer, "can conduce to no good interests "of Great Britain; and it is to be regretted that "circumstances should have made us the masters "of the ceremonies to victors prone to conceive "and agree upon grandiose ideas for the treat-"ment of sick princes and disturbed people." Sir Henry Pouttinger may perhaps have been justly blamed for contenting himself with the little speck of Hongkong, but the conversion of Chusan into a French settlement would be much less satisfactory than the Chinese occupation of the island. As the French have little commerce in the seas of China, their military exertions may perhaps be attributed to a chivalrous desire to protect the Catholic missionaries; but the author of the pamphlet justly observes that an attack on the Empire would greatly endanger the Christians, who, according to his account, at present suffer little persecution. It seems that, some years ago, a renegade convert denounced his brethren, and the European priest who taught them, to certain provincial Mandarins. The Governor-General of the province, after hushing up the inquiry reported to the Court of Peking that he could find no trace of the presence of any European. As it was impossible, he added, that a missionary could have escaped the vigilance of so many wise officials, he had thought fit, considering the improbability of the story and the admitted malignity of the accuser, to order him to be bastinadoed as a liar, and to dismiss the case. It is not likely that the same tolerant disposition would be displayed when 20,000 defenders of the faith were in full march on Pekin. The main inconvenience of co-operation with an equal ally consists in the difficulty of determining independently either on the conclusion of peace or on the continuance of the war. During the progress of hostilities there is a constant risk of collision, and an inevitable succession of occasions for jealousy. The successes or exploits of either ally will perhaps be proclaimed with equal resonance in London and in Paris. But the French press will never record a failure or a blunder of the French arms, while every English miscarriage will be published in all parts of Europe. As long as the joint expedition lasts, the leaders ought to consider it a point of honour to abstain from aggravating the difficulties of the undertaking by mutual complaints or by invidious criticism.

The speaker alone has the power to give the signal for lighting up the House of Commons at dusk, and sometimes he does not feel disposed to have the gas turned up so soon as many hon. members would wish. Profiting, probably, by past experience, Mr. Spooner, when he introduced his Maynooth motion the other evening, brought a silver chamber candlestick and candle with him into the House, which he proceeded to use amidst the roars of the House, in which Mr. Speaker heartily joined, not having any precedent in his mind that such a new means of enlightening the House was against the rules. As the hon. member stood in the semi-darkness with his candlestick and his papers in either hand, the scene is said to have been very suggestive of the idea that he was cursing the Pope with "bell, book, and candle."—*Overland Mail*, Feb. 27.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Apr. ARRIVED.
11,—St. George, (Am. wh.), ——.
11,—Dromo, (Am. wh.),——.
13,—Vesper, (Am. wh.), ——, put back.
22,—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, Shanghai.
26,—Cornelia L. Bevan, (Am. bq.), Pedersen, Hongkong.

Apr. DEPARTED.
17,—Amoor, (Rus. wh.), ——.
17,—Syrian, (Br. bq.), Hodgeton, Shanghai.
18,—Chandler Price, (Am. wh.), ——.
20,—California, (Am. wh.), ——.
20,—Arctic, (Am. wh.), ——.
20,—Live Starbuck, (Am wh.), ——.
20,—St. George, (Am. wh.), ——.
20,—Dromo, (Am. wh.), ——.
20,—Montreal, (Am. wh.), ——.
22,—Harrison, (Am. wh.), ——.
24,—Kate Hooper, (Am. sh.), Johnson, Shanghai.
26,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, do.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

259—On Nutrition, by Dr. Bennet.
260—Physiology of Common Life, by G. H. Lewes.
261—The Laws of Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell, [M.D.
262—Health and Disease.
263—Annual of Scientific Discovery.
264—Reports of the Trade of Various Countries, 1857-58 and 1859.
729—Autobiography of a Seaman, by Lord Dundonald.
1274—New Zealand, by C. Swainson.
1275—Rambles at the Antipodes.
1276—Twelve Years in China, by John Scarth.
1927—Mildred Norman.
1928—Robert Mornay.
1929—False and True.
1930—Maud Bingly.
1931—Mr. Arle.
1932—Semi-detached House, by Lady Theresa Lewis.
1933—Village Belles, by Author of Mary Powell.
1934—A Man of the People, by Wm. Howitt.
1935—Rocabella, by Paul Bell.
2359—Gentleman's Stable Manual, by Dr. Haycock.
2360—Navies of the World.
2361—England and her Soldiers.
2362—Napoleon III. and England.
2363—Women Past and Present.
2364—Thoughts on Self Culture.
2365—Home Truths.
2366—A few out of Thousands.
2367—A Thousand chances to make Money.
Plain or Ringlets.
One of Them.
Magazines and Reviews for March.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Apr 27	Woodcock [H M	g.-boat		G S Bosanquet	Kin-tang			
.. 28	Kate Hooper	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Nagasaki		Coals	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 29	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	Apr 25	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 29	Forbin [H I M	str.		Morier	Gulf of Pechell			
.. 29	Mitraille [H I M	g.-boat			Chusan			
.. 30	Henriette Louise	Du. sch	192	Dercks	Hongkong	Apr 7	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 30	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hakodadi	.. 26	do	Dent and Co
May 1	Dordogne [H I M	str.						
.. 1	Garonne [H I M	str.						
.. 1	Intreprenante [H I M	st.-fri.						
.. 1	Pursuit	A. bark	603	Sanford	New York	Dec 15	Coals, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 1	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Hongkong	Apr 13	Sundries	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 1	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	do	.. 12	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 2	Matanzas	A. bark	427	Bennett	Manila		do	Russell and Co
.. 3	Maryland	A. bark	198	Crosby	Nagasaki	Apr 28	do	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	Chusan			Chartered by H I M Govt

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Apr 29	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 29	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend			Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 29	Chusan	B. str.			Nagasaki		Chartered by H M Government
.. 29	Sophie Amalia	Du. bk	300	Van Feen	Kanagawa	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Mauritius	Ha. bk	298	Holst	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Gazelle	B. schr	212	Hicks	Fuchau	do	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 30	Woodcock [H M	g.-boat		G S Bosanquet	Chusan		
May 2	Avalanche [H I M	g.-boat					
.. 2	Juno	Du. bk	584	Chevalier	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Azof	B. str.	476	Gaby	Japan	Ballast	Chartered by H M Government
.. 3	Forest Eagle	A. ship	1156	McLillan	do	do	Chartered by H M Government
.. 3	Fenimore Cooper	A. schr	96	Seves	*Unknown*	do	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Apr 15	Da. bg	216	Dinesen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	cld 2d
Augusta & Meline	Apr 10	Bre. bk	304	Van Harten	Siemssen and Co		
Berwick Walls	Mar 21	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Beverley	Apr 7	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	London	To-day
Celestial	Apr 16	B. bark	438	Legoe	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	cld 3d
Earl of Chester	Apr 21	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fanny McHenry	Apr 10	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formosa	Apr 29	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	15th inst
Helvetia	Apr 25	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'pos	12th inst
Henriette Louise	Apr 30	Du. sch	192	Dercks	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Henry Ellis	May 1	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	Mar 23	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Japan	cld 3d
Hurricane	Apr 5	B. ship	980	Looke	Dent and Co		
Invincible	Apr 10	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Kate Hooper	Apr 28	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Livingston	Apr 21	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	Order		
Louisa		B. schr	95	Russell	Order	Chusan	cld 2d
Lucknow	Apr 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	Harkort and Co		
Malda	Apr 15	B. bark	519	Black	Fletcher and Co		
Maryland	May 3	A. bark	198	Crosby	Frazar and Co		
Matanzas	May 2	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co		
Matilda	Apr 19	A. ship	689	Lee	Russell and Co	San Francisco	cld 3d
Melbourne	Apr 4	B. bark	594	Martin	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	cld 26 ult
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Captain	*Tug*	
Neva	Apr 24	B. schr	133	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co	N'saki & K'gawa	To-day
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Osnabrück	Apr 18	Han bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Princess Charlotte	Mar 5	Du. bg.	266	Hill	Russell and Co		
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pruth	May 1	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Pursuit	May 1	A. bark	603	Sanford	Dent and Co		
Richard	Apr 24	Da. bk	242	Iversen	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Schiller	Apr 4	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Siemssen and Co		
Sportsman	Apr 15	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Syrian	Apr 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	To-day
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	*Tug*	
Templeman	Apr 10	B. bark	344	Balmanno	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Escaisi	F Loureiro	Manila v. Amoy	Early
Union	Apr 10	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.
Yang-tsze	Apr 30	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hkong v. Fchau	cld 4th

[41 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	6	..	..	C Balfour	400
Firm (86)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut W R Boulton	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Dordogne	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Forbin	H I M str.	..	..	..	Morier	..
Garonne	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Gironde	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Intreprenante	H I M steam-fri	..	..	..		..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..		..
Renommee	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Leveque	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	392	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	13	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	3	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct; Peterborough, 28th Nov.; Millbrook, 30th do.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do; Emperor, 26th do.; Neville, 10th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; and Wagoola, 8th March.

Liverpool—Flying Send, 17th do.; Rance, 24th Nov.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod, 15th do.; Bacchante, 5th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do.; Electric, 30th do.; Bald Eagle, 16th Feb.; Kit Carson, and Carrington, 1st March; Memnon, 6th do.; and William Mitchell, 7th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.; and Giovanni, 10th Feb.

Newcastle—Canton, 29th Feb.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Glencoe, 11th Feb.

Boston—Magenta, 6th Jan.; Competitor, 13th do.; and Fearless.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,335	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	35,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,198
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,008
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330*	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

* Instead of 28,395 erroneously stated in our former tables,—that being the quantity exported to Great Britain *direct*, as shown below.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do.	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do.	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do.	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do.	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do.	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do.	375,540	*39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do.	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do.	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do.	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do.	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do.	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do.	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do.	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do.	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do.	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do.	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do.	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do.	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do.	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do.	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do.	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conbeath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	331
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do.	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do.	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	864	..do.	734,109	180,284	914,393	589
.. 27	Australia	720	..do.	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do.	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chrysolis	477	..do.	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do.	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 21	Bride of the Seas	516	..do.	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do.	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	319
29	Melancthon	453	..do.	449,349	44,595	493,944	5
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	..do.	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do.	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard	626	..do.	709,604	113,911	823,515	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do.	461,179	40,567	501,746	83
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do.	499,689	105,761	605,450	[illegible]
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do.	582,986	48,215	631,201	[illegible]
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV	499	..do.	339,071	202,447	541,518	108
.. 22	Sir W. P. Williams	869	..do.	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	65
.. 29	Countess of Seafield	492	..do.	242,300	261,800	504,100	98
Apr 13	Constantia	436	..do.	417,628	57,429	‡ 475,057	104
.. 13	Sir George Pollock	630	..do.	....	....	....	....
Cld 13	Benvorlich	599	..do.	386,197	331,130	§ 717,327	....

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 43,284 lbs. Japan Tea. § also 11,414 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1st *July*, 1859. *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do.	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do.	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do.	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do.	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do.	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	460
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do.	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do.	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do.	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do.	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do.	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do.	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	..do.	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do.	....	1,155,793	1,155,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do.	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	..do.	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest	1140	..do.	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,395
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	..do.	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	..do.	....	684,053	684,053	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	1038	..do.	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400
Apr 9	Eureka	1041	..do.	....	871,900	* 871,900	* 55:23	....	6,206
.. 21	Urania	406	..do.	....	166,800	† 166,800	15:97	....	1,000

* also 47,600 lbs. Japan Tea, and 101:50 pls. Japan Raw Silk. † also 161,100 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From* 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do.	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,209
.. 16	Greta	176	do.	5
.. 2[illegible]	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do.	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	49
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....vid Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str,	507	do.	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.,	678	do.	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....vid Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,580
Apr 8	Pekin, str.,	759	do.	2,121
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,647
.. 29	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,200

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